	Historical Trus Inventory of Hi		perties	s Form se	irvey No. B-4942
1. Name					
Historic and / common	1820 – 1830 Dover St	reet			
2. Location	<u> </u>				
street & number	1820 – 1830 Dover St	reet			
city, town	Baltimore				
state & zip code	Maryland 21205		county		
3. Classific	ation				
Category	Ownership	Status		Present Use	
district X building(s)	public X private	X occupied unoccupied	ı	agriculture commercial	museum park
structure	both	work in pro		educational	X private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	5B1 C33	entertainment	religious
object	in process being considered not applicable	X yes: restric yes: unrest no		government industrial military	scientific transportation other:
4. Owner o	of Property				
name					
street & number				teleph	one
city, town			state & zip c	ode	
5. Location	of Legal Desci	ription			
	of deeds, etc. Baltimore City				liber
street & number		chell Courthouse		·	folio
city, town Baltin	nore		State Ma	ryland	
6. Represe	ntation in Exist	ing Histor	ical Su	rveys	
title					
date		federal	state	county	local
depository for survey	v records				

state & zip code

city, town

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4942

7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent good _x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original sitemoved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The row of six two-story, two-bay wide houses early Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and simple wooden cornices were built c. 1880 and are typical of a type of small-street house built particularly in southwest Baltimore. The units are only two-rooms deep but the houses have very high basements, in which the kitchen was located. Most of the houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted; two have been covered with aluminum siding.

The houses are two stories in height, 12'6" wide and occupy lots 51'6" deep. Each house is only two rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. Each house has a hooded chimney located near both the front and rear of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a simple crown molding set above a plain frieze area.

The window and door openings have narrow wood lintels and sills. None of the original 2/2 sash survive and windows are filled with either 1/1 or 6/6 replacement sash. Doorways originally had single-light transoms, but these have been covered over. The row shows a variety of replacement door types. The houses sit on very high basements, that can be entered directly from the street. Each house is reached by nine or ten metal steps set parallel to the façade.

In terms of floor plan, each house is only two rooms deep on a shallow lot, with the kitchen located in the basement

Maryland Historical	Trust		
Maryland Inventory	of Historic	Properties	Form

Survey No. B-4942

8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 x 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates c. 1	880		Builder/Architect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses significant as representing the level of architectural stylishness builders were willing to give to small street houses in the late nineteenth century and is testament to the fact that their was no stigma attached to small street living. They represent a form of house particular to southwest Baltimore—only two rooms deep with the kitchen located in the basement—a design that allowed builders to build on much shorter lots. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast and southwest of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide three-bay-wide, two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-bay-wide, two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 - \$1,500; small street houses for \$700 - \$900.

Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the approximately \$750 purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the slaughterhouses of southwest Baltimore and their related industries, particularly the William Wilkens & Co. Curled Hair Manufactory, one of the largest employers in the area. A number of German-American owned breweries were also located in this section of the city. Moderately-priced housing was built to provide homes for the mainly German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in these rapidly expanding industries in the decades after the Civil War.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4942

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Quadrangle name	
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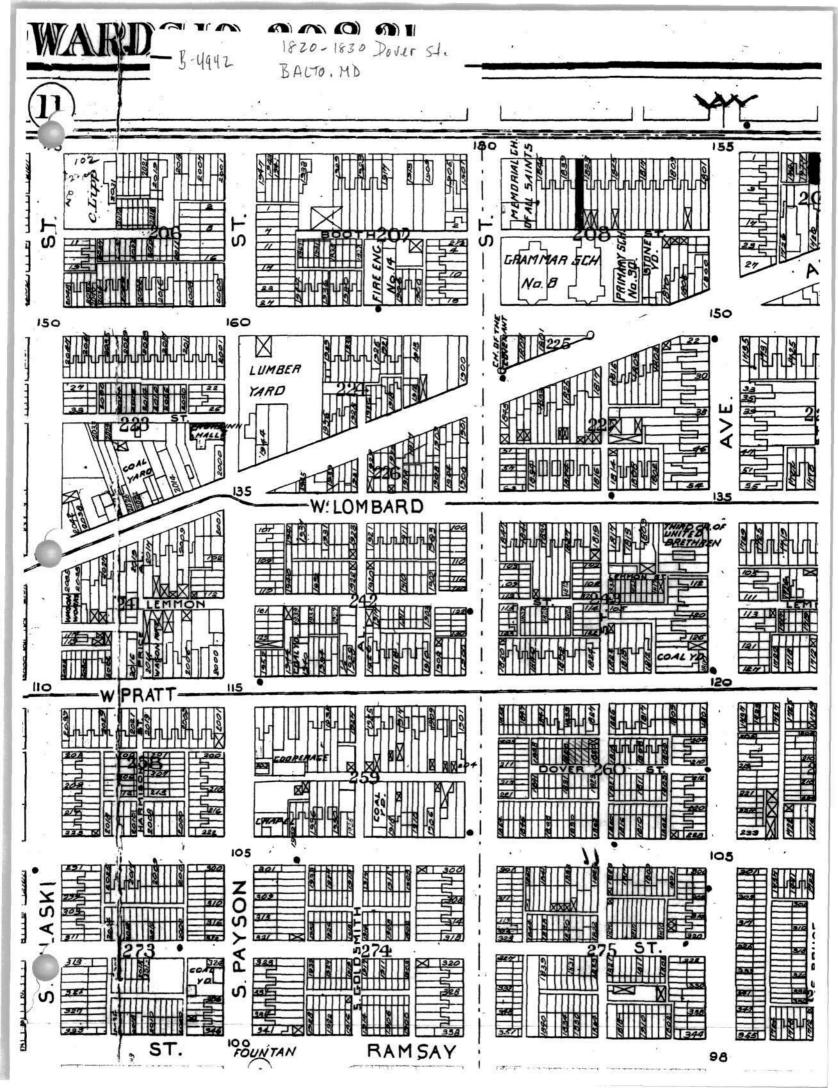
11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
Organization The Alley House Project	date
street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
city, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

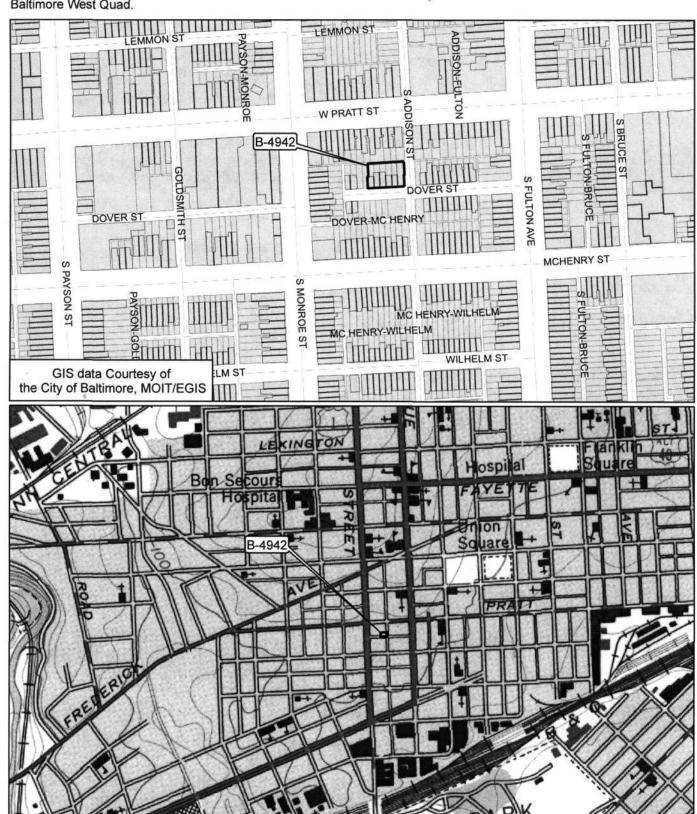
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotate Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement crights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-4942 1820-1830 Dover Street Block 0260, Lots 102-107 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad.





1571-1130 both 1870-1830 DONE 14. 200-4 BALTE - MA CoBelfoure = 8D



1826-28 Down 1876-1828 Down St. SW8-4 876 Down St. 8700-10 8 3-4912 8700-10 8 3198 212